

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXXII

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 21, 1933

No. 25

## COMPANY UNIONS AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

*Forcible Amendment of Codes May Follow Attempt to Nullify Intent of Law*

International Labor News Service

The attitude of the National Industrial Recovery Administration toward company unions is this week clarified considerably in two statements.

The first of these is a statement written and submitted to officials in the Recovery Administration and by those officials approved as accurate. The second is a statement by General Johnson.

The first deals with company unions exclusively and follows:

"Many questions come about company unions.

"This is intended to clear them up. It is the best opinion that can be got from official sources.

### No Coercion of Employees

"The law does not say company unions can not exist. It says no man can be compelled to join one, or to remain a member of one.

"The law does not say those long formed must cease to exist. It says they can not exist by compulsion.

"The law deals only with compulsion—with nothing else.

"Of course, as even the stupidest know, Section 7a of the act must be quoted verbatim in codes as submitted, but the question remains: What will happen if and when a code, while including Section 7a, seeks at the same time to stipulate some arrangement that will nullify the collective bargaining guarantee and keep unions out of the field?

Best opinion is such codes will be subjected to forcible amendment. Indications are the issue will be joined when the steel code comes in.

### Employers Only Must Submit Codes

"Example in point: It is reported the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen will offer a code. This organization claims its membership combines employers and employees in its field, the Northwest. The law makes it clear organizations of employers must submit codes. It does not say employers and employees. It seems certain the L. L. L. L. code, if one is offered, will be turned back. There will be no order that the L. L. L. L. must disband; it will be specified merely that employees must be free to choose their own form of organization and free to select their own representatives in collective bargaining."

General Johnson's formal statement, in which the administrator guarantees a "fair deal," follows:

### To Prevent Industrial Strife

"The policy of the National Recovery Administration respecting the rights and obligations of both organized and unorganized labor is based on the declaration of policy in Section 1 of the act itself, which clearly stated the objectives of this legislation, in part as follows: 'To induce and main-

tain united action of labor and management under adequate government sanction and supervision.'

"Manifestly the purpose of the act is to create and preserve harmonious relationships and to prevent industrial strife and class conflicts.

"Labor in any industry has the right to organize and bargain collectively; the law also recognizes the right of individual workers to bargain for their own conditions of employment. But in the execution of this new social policy to which the government stands committed, it is the obligation of the National Recovery Administration to require the payment of living wages by industry as a condition of continued existence and to prevent excessive and unreasonable disparities, in the interest both of social justice and a balanced economy.

### Pledges Fair Deal for Labor

"Collective bargaining under adequate government sanction and supervision should hold no fears for the fair-minded industrialist; on the other hand, the National Recovery Administration pledges itself, through its labor advisory board, to obtain a fair deal for labor in any industry presenting a code, whether the employees are organized or not. It is not the function or the purpose of the administrator to organize either industry or labor."

## President Considers Blanket Wage Plan

The slowness with which leaders of industry are submitting their fair competition codes to the National Industrial Recovery Administration was interpreted as unnecessarily blocking the provision of the National Industrial Recovery Act calling for shorter hours to provide work for the millions of unemployed and higher wages with increased purchasing power for the workers, says the American Federation of Labor "Weekly News."

To remedy this, General Hugh S. Johnson, industrial administrator, forged ahead with the proposal that all industry should establish at once a blanket minimum wage and a maximum hour schedule.

The plan is scheduled for prompt consideration by President Roosevelt.

### 35- and 40-Hour Week

The voluntary minimum wage and maximum hour proposal was worked out in detail at a joint session of the industrial, labor and consumer advisory committees.

As it stood when it came from a sub-committee it proposed a minimum wage of \$14 for unskilled male labor for a work-week of thirty-five hours, and a \$15 minimum wage and 40-hour maximum week for "white-collar" employees in both industry and distributing enterprises.

The sub-committee which worked out the initial draft consisted of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Dr. Leo Wolman, economist, representing the Labor Advisory Com-

mittee; Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, and Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation, representing the employers' advisory committee; and Mrs. Mary C. Rumford, chairman of the consumers' advisory council.

The report of the sub-committee was approved by the full committees of the advisory groups and submitted to General Johnson.

### To Be in Force Temporarily

It was the feeling of the advisory groups and General Johnson that the blanket agreement should be in force only until industries submitted their own codes; that as each code was approved, the particular industry involved would be relieved of the terms of the universal scale.

The voluntary wage and hour proposal is not being considered as a substitute for the time limit on the submission of codes proposed by General Johnson. It is regarded as a supplementary assurance that the emergency purposes of the Recovery Administration—to put 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 persons back to work this summer—shall be fully realized.

### REPEAL CONVENTION TO MEET

Secretary of State Frank C. Jordan, announcing the vote of California on repeal of the eighteenth amendment to the federal Constitution as 1,019,818 for and 319,981 against, has summoned the twenty-two delegates elected on the "wet" ticket to meet at the state capital next Monday. The convention will go through the formality of ratifying the twenty-first amendment to the Constitution, which nullifies the prohibition amendment. Assemblyman William B. Hornblower of San Francisco, a leader in the fight for repeal, is a candidate for the chairmanship of the convention.

## Labor Day Plans Are Fast Assuming Form

The committee on arrangements for the Labor Day celebration at California Park, appointed at the last meeting of the Joint Labor Day Committee, reports that plans are being perfected that will insure an enjoyable and notable gathering.

While the program is yet in a tentative form, it is learned that among the attractions will be a baseball game between representatives of the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council. An added feature to this event will be the attendance of the Street Car Men's Band, always a welcome attraction at any union labor gathering.

The Car Men's Union also has selected a live committee to work for a record attendance of members of that union and their families at the picnic.

Besides the usual barbecue, which will be intrusted to competent hands, many contests of athletics and skill will be on the program, for which attractive prizes have been arranged. A feature will be an old maids' race for a worthwhile trophy, and the contestants will not be obliged to disclose their ages.

It is expected that a more than usually attractive list of prizes will be available this year, and a record attendance is expected.

The next meeting of the Joint Committee will be held tomorrow (Saturday) night in the Labor Temple, at 8 o'clock. All delegates to the two Councils are invited to be present.

## Lumber, Shipbuilding And Electrical Codes Are Disappointment

Probably the most important development of the industrial recovery program of President Roosevelt during the last week was the submission by the steel industry of a code of fair competition under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Word had gone out that the steel trust was opposed to complying with the terms of the act, and considerable uneasiness had been in evidence at Washington as to the policy to be pursued in case of recalcitrants. Interviews with Administrator Johnson had intimated that arbitrary codes would be enforced, and doubt was expressed as to how such action would be received by the public.

With the filing of the steel code, other industries have fallen into line, among them the lumber and timber products industry, the electrical manufacturing industry and the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry, the latter of which is of especial interest to San Francisco.

Predictions are being made that ten or twelve of the country's major industries will be operating under codes by the first of September and that they will be in smooth running order by October 1.

### Suggested Steel Wages

The minimum wage schedule for the steel industry incorporated in the code submitted is disappointing in the extreme to those who have relied upon the Recovery Act to combat the depression. Also the forty-hour week which is provided for is not encouraging in view of the extent of unemployment. The wage schedules for various sections of the country provided in the steel code are as follows:

Eastern district, 35 cents per hour; Johnstown, 37; Pittsburgh, 40; Youngstown, 40; North Ohio River, 40; Canton, Massillon and Mansfield, 37; Cleveland, 40; Buffalo, 38; Detroit-Toledo, 40; South Ohio River, 37; Indiana-Illinois-St. Louis,

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### Wages Ridiculously Low

The code of fair competition for the lumber and timber products industry was submitted to the administrator on July 10, and hearing was scheduled to begin yesterday, July 20.

This code is so unsatisfactory that General Johnson states officially that "while the hours of work and the minimum wages in some regions are wholly unacceptable, and will in no case be approved, . . . the hearing is called in the belief that provisions more in accord with announced policies of the administration may develop in the proceedings."

Wages range from 22½ cents an hour to 40 cents an hour, and the work-week is generally forty-eight hours, with a few exceptions where the weekly hours are forty.

Twenty-six associations, representing 85 per cent of the industry, are "listed as concurring in the code."

The basic code of the electrical manufacturing industry, submitted to the administrator on July 12 by the National Electrical Manufacturing Association, "said to represent 75 per cent of the industry," was scheduled for a hearing on Wednesday, July 19.

### 35 Cents an Hour for Mechanics

As in the other codes submitted, the minimum wage and maximum hours are a disappointment. On and after the effective date the minimum wage for employees engaged in processing and in labor operations incident thereto are set at 35 cents an hour, and to all other employees \$14 a week, with office boys, learners and casual employees at 80 per cent of the above rate. This rate is to be in effect in cities of 200,000 or over, and in all other localities "unless the administrator or his representative shall fix a lower rate for particular localities." Thirty-six and forty hours are provided for as a week's work.

Because the navy's \$238,000,000 new construction bids are to be opened on July 26, General Johnson set the hearing on the code submitted by the shipbuilding and repairing industry for July 19.

Under the naval building authorization the work-week is limited to thirty hours "where practicable and feasible." The administrator calls attention to the fact that the shipbuilders' code proposes a maximum of forty hours a week, with minimum wages for labor, "except apprentices, casual and incidental labor," at 35 cents an hour in the South and 40 cents an hour in the North.

### Includes San Francisco Firms

The code was submitted by sectional groups of industries representing 80 per cent of the country's shipbuilding.

"The proposed reduction in work-week hours," according to the statement accompanying the code, "from the prevailing average of forty-eight hours to forty hours, would increase employment in the ship repairing industry by not less than 20 per cent."

Among the groups submitting this code is the Pacific Coast Dry Dock Association, which includes in its membership the Moore Drydock Company of San Francisco, the General Engineering and Shipbuilding Company, San Francisco, the Union plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., San Francisco; Todd Dry Docks, Inc., Seattle, and the Los Angeles Shipbuilding Company, Los Angeles.

### The Printing Industry

Several hundred employers in the commercial printing industry met in Chicago on July 13 and 14 under the auspices of the United Typothetae of

## Broach's Retirement Caused by Ill Health

Dan W. Tracy of Houston, Texas, has been appointed president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to succeed H. H. Broach, who resigned because of ill health.

Tracy has been a vice-president of the Electrical Workers since 1919, in charge of District No. 7, centering at Houston, and has been a member of the union for twenty years. He has been very successful in his work, notably in the negotiation of contracts.

Announcing the resignation of President Broach and the appointment of his successor, the international executive council, meeting in Washington, pointed out that Broach's administration has extended over one of the most trying times in the history of the union. The statement continued:

"This period of depression has coincided with a period of personal ill-health on his part, and yet during the three and a half years of his incumbency he has been at his desk, unless acute illness decreed otherwise, and has shouldered the disturbing tasks, incident to wholesale unemployment, with devotion and courage.

"President Broach's temperament is such that he can not mark time on any job he undertakes. He has thrown every ounce of energy into the task and has spent his talents unsparely.

"He began his administration with the much-needed codification of our organization law. He succeeded in injecting his own eagerness, perseverance, devotion and service into widespread sections of the Brotherhood. He has widened the scope and significance of the president's functions.

"Such talents have been invaluable to this organization; yet we must—however reluctantly—abide by his determination to resign. We do this with the sincere wish that his health may constantly improve."

Broach was named president in December, 1929, to succeed the late James P. Noonan. The election of Broach, who was then 37, made him the youngest president of an international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Before becoming president, Broach had been a local recording secretary, next a business agent, then an international representative, next vice-president, then president.

America for the purpose of drawing up a code under the Recovery Act. Many employers not members of the Typothetae attended, but the meeting was entirely dominated by anti-union employers, according to Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, whose invitation to the employers to name a committee to confer with representatives of the printing trades unions was rejected.

The code which will be presented to the Industrial Recovery Administration as a result of the meeting provides for lowered standards both of wages and hours, and further provides for discrimination against women workers. The rate for men workers was fixed at 40 cents an hour, and for women, 30 cents. The work-week was set at forty hours.

Employers who operate under union conditions were greatly displeased with the result of the meeting, as nothing was accomplished in the way of providing a fair basis of competition or to prevent the continuance of cut-throat competition.

President Howard said: "The printing trades unions will carry their case to Washington. The federal government has the authority to compel recalcitrant employers to comply with the law. We will not be deprived of our right of representation in forming a code to govern the industry in which we are engaged."

## Churchmen Interested In Success of Nira

Religious leaders have urged Protestant, Catholic and Jewish congregations throughout the United States to actively support the National Industrial Recovery Act program so "substantial progress may be made toward a better social order."

A statement urging support of the recovery program was made by Dr. John A. Ryan, director of the social action department, National Catholic Welfare Conference; the Rev. Edward L. Israel, chairman of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and the Rev. James Myers, industrial secretary of the Federal Council of Churches in Christ in America.

"The National Industrial Recovery Act commands our special interest because of its ethical and human significance," the statement said, "and because it has incorporated into law some of the social ideals and principles for which our religious organizations have stood for many years.

### Social Justice, Economic Co-operation

"How far the act can accomplish the desired results remains to be seen, but many of its provisions, particularly those relating to the rights of labor, are so forward looking in their intent as to merit the heartiest co-operation of all in realizing the maximum social justice and economic co-operation made possible under its provisions.

"To this end we urge church leaders to take an active part in developing an informed public opinion in regard to the actual provisions of the act, especially as they relate to the rights and responsibilities of labor, employers and the public, in order that in every community the greatest possible co-operation may be assured and the most substantial progress may be made toward a better social order."

The Federal Council of Churches issued a letter strongly urging attention to the appeal.

### Pagan Economic System

Everything in life, even religion, is largely dependent upon economic conditions, Dr. John McDowell, moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, told the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia.

"It is idle," Dr. McDowell said, "to talk of the kingdom of God, of an ideal social order in which the divine will is realized, while the present essentially pagan economic system exists. The time has come when we must insist that it is impossible for men and women to be possessed with Christ's spirit and not be concerned with the conditions under which people live and work."

### Individualism in the Balance

"We must put our Christianity into all our human relationships if it is to be real and effective in modern life. Economic society may be guided by intelligence, but it must be founded upon conscience, which means it must be founded upon religion."

"It is increasingly evident that if our individualistic system of ownership and control of industry

and agriculture is to continue, those who hold economic privilege must adopt a new attitude of intelligent social concern based on a long view of their own and their neighbors' interests.

"If the churches have a message for industry, now is the time to declare it. For although it is not the business of the church to furnish to the world an economic program, it is our business to see that no economic program is permitted to exist under which injustice and oppression find shelter."

### VETERAN CARMAN PASSES AWAY

The death is announced of Samuel Chadbourne, a member of the Municipal Carmen's Union. Mr. Chabourne had worked as a street car conductor in San Francisco for forty years.

### MATHEWSON BECOMES CATERER

Walter Mathewson, former state labor commissioner, and later chief of the federal employment service for California, has recently engaged in the cafe business in Los Angeles. He is also the agent for the Garden City Brewing Company of San Jose in the southern metropolis. His place of business is at 335 East Fourth street.

### LOOK OUT FOR MORE AGITATION

Probably with the view of familiarizing the community with the idea, the Market Street Railway Company has placed in operation the one-man car built in anticipation of the repeal of the ordinance which prohibits one-man operation of street cars. But it is operated by two men. The car is in operation on the No. 23 line, which runs on Valencia and Fillmore streets.

## Prevailing Wage Law Violations Charged

United States Commissioner of Conciliation Edward H. Fitzgerald is reported to be working in co-operation with the State Labor Commission in running down violators of the prevailing wage scale provision in contracts for federal building projects in San Francisco and the Bay district.

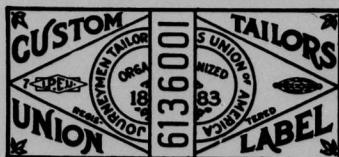
Arthur J. Johnson, attorney for the commission, has been placed in charge of the campaign, and he is reported to be receiving the whole-hearted support of legitimate contractors.

Numerous complaints, involving many projects and hundreds of workmen, will be investigated, and the commission has issued invitations to a definite group of workmen to register complaints. The commission will seek to aid the workmen by forcing contractors to disgorge rebates and wages rightfully due them, and by seeking to force future adherence to the scales by threatening the revocation of the licenses of the contractors.

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## Revival of Unionism Among Telegraphers

Evidence that the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America is making an impression on the telegraph companies since passage of the National Recovery Act is shown in the announcement of a 10 per cent increase in wages by the Western Union Telegraph Company, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Chicago.

The ink was hardly dry on President Roosevelt's signature to the recovery bill when the first circular went out to a selected list of Western Union and Postal employees from C. T. U. of N. A. headquarters. A second circular followed, signed by President Green and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, addressed to wage earners in general, but applicable to commercial telegraph workers.

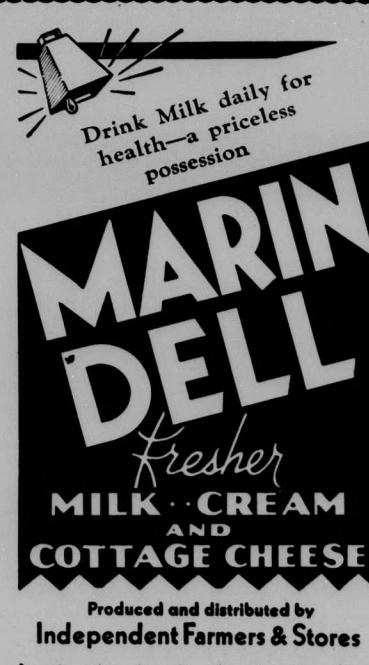
The Association of Western Union Employees, the company union, happened to be in session in Washington for its usual four-day session. After the third week of milling around, trying to find where the company union fitted into the picture, delegates went to New York and apparently the Western Union officials decided the best way to save the face of their "employees' representatives" was to announce a restoration of the last 10 per cent cut. A total of 28 per cent had been taken from the employees, while Canadian commercial telegraphers doing identical work suffered but 10 per cent deduction since May, 1932.

## Bakers Enjoined From Striking But Employers Must Pay Scale

Supreme Court Justice Conway, in Brooklyn, N. Y., has issued an injunction forbidding Local No. 505, Bakery Workers' International Union of America, from continuing a strike against Messing Bakeries, Inc., wholesale bakery concern.

Partly offsetting this invasion of the rights of labor, such as would be impossible now by a federal judge, since the passage of the Norris anti-injunction bill, Judge Conway ordered the company to live up to a written contract fixing the wage scale.

He refused the company's application for arbitration, declaring the claims of the disputants were so conflicting that they should be determined at a trial, date for which he set as July 17.



# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council  
Telephone MArket 0056  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
CHAS. A. DERRY  
Editor and Manager



SUBSCRIPTION RATES      Year  
Single subscriptions..... \$1.50  
To unions, each subscription..... 1.00  
(When subscribing for entire membership)

Single copies..... .05

Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1933

## What Prompted the Agitation?

The publisher of a chain of newspapers who was entertained and made much of on a recent visit to Japan, during which he was accorded an interview with the emperor, has initiated a nation-wide agitation to remove the restrictions on Japanese immigration to this country.

Roy Howard, head of the Scripps-Howard chain, is the publisher in question, and his newspapers are daily carrying propaganda intended to soothe the wounded feelings of the Nipponese and remove the "discrimination" against the little brown men in the United States immigration laws.

Of course the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is delighted to have the co-operation of the "News" in the attempt to throw down the immigration bars to coolie labor, and a statement just issued by George J. Pressley, executive vice-president, rehashes the stale and time-worn arguments for placing the Japanese on a quota basis. The famous Hanihara letter, and the "mistaken argument that Japan would not be satisfied with a quota" are cited to bolster up the chamber's contention that the immigration act of 1924 should be amended to place Japanese immigration on a plane with that from non-Asiatic countries.

The Japanese consul general is also allowed space in the columns of the evening newspaper to "refute" the statement that Japan itself restricts alien immigration. He admits that "there is an imperial ordinance of 1899 designed to regulate the residence of foreigners engaged in business." But he begs the question by claiming that the ordinance "is not discriminatory."

Speaking of the abrogation by the United States of the "gentlemen's agreement," by which Japanese of certain classes, such as students, professional men and others, were permitted entry, the Japanese representative said that his country was dismally dealt with, and in such a manner that "showed a disregard for the accepted rules governing international relationships." He did not mention the abuse of that agreement by his countrymen, which was responsible for its abrogation.

The fact remains that the Japanese are an unassimilable race, and as such are not welcome to the United States. There is no desire to repeat on the Pacific Coast the mistake made in Hawaii, where a medley of Oriental races have made that territory a forbidden land for American labor.

One thing should be remembered in discussing Japanese or other Oriental immigration. It is not a question of racial antipathy, but strictly an economic question. There is no hatred of the Japanese on the Pacific Coast, where most of the Japanese population of the country is domiciled. It might be said that the little brown man is a good neighbor where his economic interests do not conflict with those of his white neighbor. When they

do conflict, because of the difference in living standards, the Japanese outlasts the Caucasian.

The attempt to revive this almost forgotten question is unwarranted. The Japanese, because they as a nation are more progressive than the Chinese, are entitled to no more consideration than the latter. As for the quota, no one believes that Japan will be satisfied with the admission of a mere handful of immigrants each year. It would be the opening wedge for an agitation for the removal of all restrictions.

## Another One-Sided Code

The effrontery with which representatives of big corporations have attempted to continue beggarly wage and employment conditions under the Industrial Recovery Act, while at the same time taking advantage of the opportunity to "stabilize" prices of their products on a higher level, is shown in the lumber code submitted to the Nira administration.

"In general, American institutions are the pride of Americans," says the A. F. of L. "Weekly News," "but the wages and hours in the lumber industry revealed in connection with the fair competition code submitted to the National Recovery Administration by a committee representing 85 per cent of the lumber barons exempt that industry from the pride category.

"The lumber barons want a forty-eight-hour maximum work-week with a minimum weekly wage rate of \$10.80, or 22½ cents an hour. Their demand ruffled Hugh S. Johnson, the recovery administrator, who said:

"A forty-eight-hour week is so long I wouldn't even consider it. It is up to the lumber industry to make out its case, but 22½ cents an hour is far below what I regard as a necessary minimum wage." General Johnson added that these hours of work and minimum wages are wholly unacceptable and will in no case be approved.

"Thereupon John D. Tennant of Longview, Wash., chairman of the lumber industry's emergency national committee which framed the code, jumped into the limelight to defend his committee's long hours and low wages. He said that in cases where the code called for a forty-eight-hour week the past normal working time was sixty hours or more, and that the minimum wage of 22½ cents an hour represented an increase from the present prevailing wage of 11¾ cents an hour.

"Sixty hours a week at 11¾ cents an hour paid lumber workers in the past and present! Forty-eight hours a week at 22½ cents an hour proposed for the future!

"Evidently the poet who wrote 'America the Beautiful' could not have had for her inspiration the economic conditions of the 750,000 men normally employed by those who own and control the lumber industry."

The Typographical Union has always prided itself upon the fact that it demanded and enforced an equal wage for equal service whether it was performed by men or women workers. The attempt of the United Typothetae, dominated by the employers of "rat" printers, to reduce wages of women to a lower level than that of men should be resisted by the women of the country. And when its base purpose is revealed, which is to undermine the wages of the men workers, by employing more women at lower wages, the whole country should protest. The equality of the sexes in the industry has been in effect more than half a century and the wisdom and justice of the policy are firmly established.

The Interstate Commerce Commission reports that employment on Class 1 railroads increased 20,200 men in June as compared with May. The figures showed 957,330 men for June and 937,103 in May. Almost all the increase was in the ranks of train and engine service employees, the numbers of which gained 1.39 per cent.

## Attempt to Bolster Company Union

An Associated Press dispatch from Bethlehem, Pa., announces that a 15 per cent general increase in wages, effective as of July 16, has been ordered by the Bethlehem Steel Company. Naively the dispatch relates that "the increase was made following meetings of the various groups of employee representatives throughout the company."

Can you imagine the consternation of the company when these company-controlled representatives responded to the approval given by the masters to announce to their fellow-workers that the company had condescended to restore a portion of the wage cut that had been in force? The attempt to use the Associated Press to give the impression that the "employee representatives" were influential in the matter is laughable.

But the unsophisticated reporter managed to attach a significant paragraph to the dispatch. He said: "No statement was made as to what extent the increase would absorb previous pay cuts."

Belief that repeal of the prohibition amendment to the United States Constitution would become an accomplished fact in 1933 was strengthened this week by the vote last Tuesday in Alabama and Arkansas. The unexpectedly large vote in both states for repeal must convince "drys" that the attempt to block the will of the people on this question will not be a popular indulgence. Tennessee, which voted yesterday, may add another to the eighteen states which have registered their desire for repeal.

The approval of the forty-hour week provision in the textile industry code, followed as it has been in this respect by other industrial codes submitted, has proved a great disappointment. Labor leaders and Washington statisticians and others regard it as essential that considerably less than forty hours will be necessary to take care of the unemployed. "It is as important for the government to carry its point on this as it is to establish a decent minimum wage," says one well-informed writer.

The Women's party is pressing its campaign at Washington for "equal rights" for women, which the American Federation of Labor believes to be a mistaken policy, and advocated by politically minded women and not by women workers. If the Women's party should prevail special legislation beneficial to women in industry would be nullified. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has entered the fight in behalf of the woman worker.

Workers' buying power, according to the American Federation of Labor, is still 56.7 per cent below the level of 1929.

## ROOSEVELT AND THE PROGRESSIVES

From Wisconsin comes the suggestion that President Roosevelt may ask Wisconsin Democrats to support "Young Bob" La Follette for re-election to the Senate next year.

This would be a fine exhibition of political gratitude. The support given Roosevelt last year by Progressive Republicans swung a number of "rock-ribbed" Republican states into the Democratic column.

Three Republican Progressive Senators who backed "F. D." must face the voters in 1934—Cutting in New Mexico, Johnson in California, and La Follette in Wisconsin. Naturally, the "regular" Republicans will endeavor to crucify them.

Johnson and La Follette have a real chance to win out in the Republican primaries; but Cutting will face a state convention packed by his enemies. However, as an independent he could sweep the state in the general election, more especially if he had a Democratic endorsement.—Lonergan, in "Labor."

## COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

Some misinformed storekeepers and others have gotten the idea that the National Industrial Recovery Act justifies them in immediately raising prices. That is exactly what the Recovery Administration is seeking to avoid.

The law has been taken in some circles as a warrant to enter combinations to fix fees and prices and the scale has run upward to 100 per cent in numerous instances.

Price-boosting concerns have overlooked the essential point in the recovery program that wages should go up in advance of price increases or at least keep pace with them. In some cases wages have actually been advanced, but in no instance has the increase been commensurate with the greater cost of the service or price of the commodity.

President Roosevelt has directed attention to the fact that the whole recovery program will fail if price increases are put ahead of the purchasing power of the consumer. That seems to be what is actually taking place all over the nation and the government will have to act quickly and stop this petty profiteering or the plan will be seriously impeded.

\* \* \*

Dr. Charles H. Mayo, famous surgeon, says that medical science has lengthened man's life expectancy fifteen years in the last half century.

His statement raises the question, Expectancy of what? Does it mean we may expect fifteen years more than we had figured of poverty, fear and insecurity, or fifteen years of serene security?

Science has served amazingly in reducing the bodily hazards that menace life and health. Now statesmanship must serve as zealously to reduce the social hazards that beset us all and shorten our expectancy of the poorhouse.

\* \* \*

Raymond Moley, assistant secretary of state, is responsible for this definition. It is worth reducing to usable memory. He told it to the high school graduation class at Olmstead Falls, N. Y.:

"The principle of democracy is not in arriving, but in seeking. It is not the objective, but the quest; it is indistinct dreaming, but also it is moving, trying for perfection.

"It is being willing to take a chance, to try new things even if all the voices of the past cry out, 'You can't do it.'

"Perhaps we make mistakes in democracy. Perhaps we don't govern as well as if we set up an emperor, but out of our mistakes we are building something of permanent and substantial value.

"On with the quest! That's democracy. That's the spirit of America."

\* \* \*

Labor seeks to make the nation understand that it must choose between the acceptance of the shorter work-day and shorter work-week, as a fixed principle, or the maintenance of a permanent army of the unemployed. Industry can not provide work opportunities on the basis of the long day and week for all who are willing and able to work. Unemployment can only be overcome and millions of idle men absorbed back into industry through an adjustment of the working time sufficient to distribute the amount of work available among those who are able to work.

\* \* \*

How patriotic is business!

The cotton textile code is promulgated, effective a certain day. And what, ladies and gentlemen, happens? Do all of the textile mills sit up nights getting ready for the new program?

The answer, trusting souls, is that they do not. They proceed to act like a pack of wolves, each working with high fever and under high pressure, to see how much advance surplus they can pile

up at the old low wages and with the old long work-week. The more they can pile up in surplus at the old low production costs, the more profits, kind people, they can pile up when prices advance under the new schedules of wages and hours.

That's a pretty good picture of the wisdom and the patriotism of industry.

\* \* \*

You can look for an increase of about 5 per cent in price on account of the new code. If there is additional increase, start yelling like blazes.

Of course the Industrial Recovery Act doesn't confer upon anybody the power to go out and grab the chisellers and throw them sans ceremony into the hoosegow. But the law does confer the power upon administrators and courts to get them by the neck in an orderly and lawful manner and do to them things drastic, swift and plenty. So observe the patriotism of business and watch for further happenings.

The nation is coming swiftly to an era of higher wages and, of course, higher prices. But prices must not run too far ahead or there will be a grand smash—and trouble in car lots.

\* \* \*

The holy fear of unions instilled into certain lines of business by paid professional union-hating propagandists is curious, useless and a fine commentary upon the good sense of executives. But it is there, and it is slowing up the transition to the new state of affairs.

Business wants all the breaks, having learned little. But, unless it wakes up and "plays ball," what a sock it is doomed to get from what has been called "the club behind the door" which is snuggled up neatly in the National Industrial Recovery Act!

Make no mistake, this new law is the most important thing in America.

You can afford to give up a baseball game to find out what it's all about, if you don't already know. You can afford to burn lights late at night keeping posted. Do your kidding about something else, not about Nira, the seeress of modern America, the determining factor just now in our destiny.

\* \* \*

And, breathe it not abroad, in streets or public places, but there's a joker lurking for a lot of the union-hating babies of big business. Verily, and no fooling, they are going to be greatly surprised.

## PEQUOT STRIKERS WIN

Granted wage increases ranging from 7 to 20 per cent and with their original demands met, operatives of the Pequot Mills, cotton-textile manufacturers employing 1900 workers at Salem, Mass., and in the Danvers Bleachery, returned to work Tuesday last after a strike lasting eleven weeks.

## WELCH ADDRESSED THE COUNCIL

Congressman Richard Welch addressed the last meeting of the San Francisco Building Trades Council on the last session of Congress and stated that the Industrial Recovery Act was intended to help labor as well as employers, and in fact all lines of business. He stated that the Industrial Recovery Act, if administered properly, would not only help business but would help all who toiled for a living. He expressed his confidence in President Roosevelt and was confident that he would enforce the laws as passed by Congress for the benefit of labor. He also complimented President Green of the American Federation of Labor for his able and untiring efforts in behalf of labor legislation. He explained the provisions of the law passed by the last session of Congress which permits home owners to borrow from the government up to 80 per cent of the value of their property. He also told of the efforts that had been made to pass the so-called economy measure which was intended to reduce wages, and that he was opposed to the measure.

## LIMITING THE "TAKE"

By FRED J. DE MILLE

It should be self-evident that so long as no limit be imposed on the amount of monetary wealth an individual is permitted to acquire there will always be a small group of persons in a population so placed as to enable them to accumulate too much money for the welfare of the remainder of that population. And, as a corollary, this same lack of limitation permits—nay, necessitates—countless thousands of individuals sinking to the other extremity, of having too little for the good of themselves and of the population as a whole.

It should also be perfectly clear that under the profit system of existence someone must lose before another can gain—for all monetary gain must be acquired ("legally," of course), at the expense of those from whom that gain is acquired.

Lack of a legal limit to the amount of money an individual may appropriate from the sum of socially created wealth under our give-and-take economy is what causes the major evils of our present mode of existence. The ultimate and extreme results of a handful of persons seeking great wealth are general business collapse, wartime population slaughter, poverty and all its attendant evils on a widespread scale.

The underlying reason, consciously or unconsciously present, why the average man is contented to live in comparative squalor while his distant neighbor lolls in wealth is because he thinks (if he thinks) that he too may some day get a "break" and loll in wealth himself. If the average man could understand that his chance of becoming wealthy in a monetary sense is one chance in a million, he would not be so quiescent under a system that doomed him to such slim possibility of success.

The measure of success under our present order is the amount of money wealth one accumulates. The number of "failures" among his fellows one must cause before the world regards a man a "success" is never taken into the reckoning by the "self-made" man's biographer. The "self-made" man becomes such only by unmaking many men, and some day the common people will not be so keen to erect a shaft to the "self-made" man's memory. Under present day valuations a man may devote his life to the welfare of his fellows and rate nothing more than a pauper's grave—a "failure."

If most of the woe of the world be caused by too uneven division of the world's wealth, there are several methods for reducing that unevenness at such time as the people become desirous of abolishing poverty by limiting individually-owned wealth.

The least involved and most easily applied readjustment would be to fix a maximum of return at, say, 6 per cent on invested capital. The true value of a given investment would be fixed by a government commission elected to determine such values. If a year's operation of an investment returned its owners more than the maximum 6 per cent the surplus should be divided among those whose labor made the surplus possible.

Basing the share of each worker in a given enterprise on the wages or salary paid him, an equitable mode of dividing excess profit would be at hand. If in addition to the profit-sharing plan it were made illegal for an individual to possess in excess of, say, a million dollars, there would be no incentive for silk-hat patriots to cheat on their fellows and on the remainder of us.

But it surely would be interesting to watch the squirmings of the same silk-hat patriots in their efforts to prove that while untold thousands of men were forced to exist without fortune at all, the silk-hat patriots could not possibly get by on a paltry million dollars.

## Advisory Committee Submits Its Report

The report of the special committee of the San Francisco Labor Council designated as the "Advisory Committee on Industrial Recovery," submitted at last Friday's meeting of that body, was listened to with much interest by the delegates.

Reciting the complete novelty and departure from former principles and ideas of government, and the difficulty experienced by the administration in enlisting the co-operation of the various industries in complying with the terms of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the committee notes the delay in formulating and submitting codes of fair competition. Until local administrators are appointed, it says, uncertainty will prevail as to details, and general regulations will have to be framed before general action on the part of local industries is to be expected. The committee continues:

### Organization Is Essential

"As far as our local unions are concerned, it behooves them to proceed cautiously and devote their efforts principally to organization. . . . The local unions should also prepare suitable wage scales for later incorporation into the codes of fair competition to be submitted jointly by employers and employees in the industry. Proposed wage scales must provide for the shorter working day and working week."

"Advices from international unions and from the American Federation of Labor are slowly forthcoming, indicating that uncertainty also prevails with them, and that they, like ourselves, are proceeding with due precaution in their efforts to guide their subordinate unions properly. Accordingly, all that your committee can do at present is to gather information as best it can, and up to date that information has been gathered chiefly from items in the press and the trade union journals."

### To Represent the Unorganized

"It has been reported to your committee that a certain labor organization has adopted a novel procedure to entitle it to participate in collective

bargaining. It is circulating a petition for signatures among the employees of a company which seeks to forbid its employees from belonging to the ordinary labor organization. The document authorized the representatives of the union to represent the signers also in any matter pertaining to the Recovery Act. Thus a means is being provided to enable the union to represent the majority in that particular trade, and the signers, though not belonging to the union, will have representatives of their own choosing in the negotiations with their own employers. The government will see to it that none of the signers may suffer through discharge by reason of thus co-operating with a regular labor organization. Safeguards may have to be adopted in various instances to later make the non-union element a part of the regular organization. The idea seems to offer something of value in cases where it would be ordinarily impossible to induce non-union workers to affiliate with organized labor."

The committee credits Congressman Welch with throwing much light on the conditions which prompted the passage of the Recovery Act when he appeared before the committee.

### America's Own Remedies

"We are part of a world-wide economic disturbance and revolution," the congressman told the committee, "and have to find remedies and protection within ourselves, other nations being unable and unwilling to sacrifice their immediate interests in the pursuit of altruistic aims. So in the same manner America will abandon its altruistic ideals, and is retiring within its own boundaries and resources."

The report of the committee concludes as follows:

"Your committee stands ready and willing to advise any of the affiliated unions that may seek its advice or assistance, and we think a unified plan of action and principles should be followed, in order to avoid unions acting at cross-purposes and in detail nullifying the joint effects of their activities. To enable the committee to be of assistance, unions are requested in each case to give some notice before presenting their problems to the committee, and such notice should in each instance be presented to the secretary of the Labor Council or the secretary of the committee, Paul Scharrenberg, 525 Market street."

The committee is composed of Dan C. Murphy, George S. Hollis, George Kidwell, Ed Vandeleur, John A. O'Connell and Paul Scharrenberg.

### BUILDING IMPROVEMENT

Dollar volume of private building in the first three weeks in June this year exceeded that of the same period last year by a total of \$10,000,000, the F. W. Dodge Corporation reported, says a New York dispatch. The total, covering the thirty-seven states east of the Rocky Mountains, was \$58,000,000.

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## Unions Necessary to Defense of Freedom

"Is the dictatorship of the corporate state, as exemplified more particularly in Italy, in a rather different form in Russia, and now in Germany, a form of government that can be accepted as something better than democracy?"

That is the arresting question which Mr. Walter M. Citrine, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, sets out to answer in a series of articles under the title of "In Defense of Freedom," the first of which appears in the current issue of the "Labour Magazine," London.

Mr. Citrine argues incontrovertibly that the trade union movement, by virtue of its methods of government, is one of the most democratic institutions in the world.

"It is obvious," he says, "that under any form of government, the trade unions must remain active. Trade unionism will be necessary even in the Socialist state."

He points out that if the trade unions in Italy and Russia had been allowed to exist as independent bodies they would have been in some sense a check upon the power of the state.

"What did the state do? It did in both cases just what Hitler is doing now. It transformed the unions from independent organizations into organs of the state. Membership in these is compulsory. Allowing for the different circumstances and conditions obtaining in Italy and in Russia, the treatment of trade unions under the dictatorship is similar in both countries."

### Mayor Rossi's Citizens' Committee

#### To Consider Building Projects

Mayor Rossi's committee of seventy-nine citizens recently appointed to draw up a construction program under the terms of the National Industrial Recovery Act was to have met Thursday in the City Hall to commence its work.

It is estimated that the city's share of the Recovery Act funds will amount to approximately \$20,000,000, out of the total of \$3,300,000,000. The task of the committee will be to restrict the proposed projects to the first named sum.

The committee is expected to turn its attention principally to self-liquidation projects. Among these is the proposal to complete and extend the Hetch Hetchy power project and extension of the water system. The former project, it is contended, must be undertaken in the near future, to comply with the terms of the Raker act, and this is looked upon as a most propitious time for San Francisco to fulfill its obligation.

### DENSE, HUH?

Politician—I am exceedingly pleased to see such a dense crowd gathered here tonight. Voice—Don't be too pleased; we ain't all dense.—Ex.

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## French Pays Tribute To Former Associate

In the "Typographical Journal" for July, received this week, there is an interesting tribute to Harry L. White, formerly secretary of the California State Industrial Accident Commission, by his former chief, Will J. French.

Mr. White retired from the service of the state on December 31, 1932. Prior to his incumbency of the state position he had been an active and energetic worker in the ranks of organized labor, as an officer of the Typographical Union, and as delegate to the Federated Trades, and later to its successor, the San Francisco Labor Council. He has had an interesting career.

In the late '80s Mr. White deposited a traveling card in Salt Lake Typographical Union, and later became foreman of the Salt Lake "Tribune." In 1886 he was elected president of that union. He came to San Francisco in 1887, and shortly afterward left for Portland, Ore., where he took a prominent part in union affairs, and was chairman of the executive committee of Multnomah Typographical Union. Some years later he returned to San Francisco and continued his union activities. In 1901, during the great teamsters' strike, he took a prominent part. As chairman of the finance committee of the Allied Printing Trades he was successful in raising substantial sums for the strikers.

Mr. French evidently believes that the bestowal of bouquets on labor's militants should not be postponed until it is too late for the recipient to appreciate them. His delicate tribute to his former subordinate is gladly reproduced here for the perusal of the thousands of friends and associates of Mr. White, who will join with the Labor Clarion in endorsing the well wishes so aptly expressed by Mr. French. The article follows:

"On the last day of 1932 Harry L. White left the service of the State of California. For nearly twenty years he was secretary of the Industrial Accident Commission. A new state law placed him on the retirement list because he is facing his seventy-seventh birthday. The members of the commission's staff gave their colleague a silver loving cup and a testimonial.

"The foregoing will prove interesting to thousands of union printers scattered over the United States. On the Pacific Coast for many years there was no official better known and admired than H. L. White.

"He joined Erie Typographical Union No. 77 in 1876 and for more than fifty-seven years he has been an active member of the International Typographical Union, still is, and will so continue until '30' is called on a long and useful life. Mr. White served as an officer or working member of several unions in the West and Northwest.

"It would take more space than is available to chronicle Mr. White's contributions to the welfare of San Francisco Typographical Union. He was a delegate to both the old Federated Trades Council and the present San Francisco Labor Council, and he was No. 21's only delegate to the International Typographical Union convention in Toronto in 1905.

"Though Mr. White was president of San Francisco Typographical Union, the membership thinks of him as the beloved and able secretary-treasurer. Elected in 1898, he filled the last-named position for nine years. He passed through the strike for a nine-hour work-day in 1898 and the successful

struggle to maintain the eight-hour day in 1905. His activities were outstanding in assisting unionists affected by the earthquake and fire of 1906.

"Over six feet in height, well proportioned, with a smile that never falters and a fidelity to the cause of unionism that is splendid, all set in a character worthy of emulation, the writer feels he is entitled to speak for a host of printers who wish Harry L. White and his dear wife respite from active duties, crowned by the blessings of good health and prosperity."

### REPRESENTING GLASS BLOWERS

William Gable, Pacific Coast representative of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, with headquarters in Los Angeles, was a visitor in San Francisco last week in the interest of his organization. He stated that the Industrial Recovery Act gives promise of awakening those employed in his craft particularly to the benefits of organization. The legalization of beer also has been beneficial in this direction.

### McMAHON PLEASED

Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, last week expressed the gratification of the union in the establishment of the cotton code and the regulation set forth by President Roosevelt. He said that the delay in submitting the other textile codes will prove dangerous to business employment and the principles of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

## EMPLOYMENT GAINS

Substantial gains in employment and payrolls in California manufacturing establishments are reported in "The California Labor Market Bulletin," issued July 14 by Frank C. MacDonald, state labor commissioner. In June, 1933, as compared with the preceding month, the number of employees in the industrial establishments of the state increased by 4.2 per cent and payrolls increased by 6.2 per cent. The bulletin shows the following increases for the principal groups of industries from May, 1933, to June, 1933:

Principal Groups of Industries	Percentages Increase of Employment	Increase in Payrolls
Leather, tires and other rubber products .....	13.2	20.3
Furniture, fixtures and wood manufactures .....	10.5	19.0
Textiles .....	9.4	14.5
Metals, conveyances and machinery .....	4.6	6.2
Stone, clay and glass products	4.1	7.4
Foods, beverages and tobacco	2.4	2.6
Printing and paper goods...	1.6	3.6
Miscellaneous industries ....	19.3	30.0
All industries .....	4.2	6.2

This increase for all industries is a true indication of improved employment conditions, because they are greater than the normal seasonal increases from May to June, which are less than one per cent.

While the total volume of payrolls in California manufacturing establishments was 1.7 per cent lower in June, 1933, than in June, 1932, the number of employees in June, 1933, was 3.6 per cent greater than in June, 1932.

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## San Francisco Firms Increase Workers' Pay

Announcements of increased wages have not been numerous in San Francisco recently, but influenced by the National Industrial Recovery Administration's activities it is expected that there will be restorations of pay scales from time to time.

Among those to announce wage recoveries are the brewing and allied industries. Recently the California State Brewers' Association boosted payrolls, and a few days ago, following the action of the parent body, the Bauer-Schweitzer Hop and Malt Company, through Vice-president W. F. Schweitzer, stated that the wage levels of its employees would be restored to those of 1927-28 through an increase of 15 per cent. The company will probably commence the erection of an important addition to its plant within a short time.

The garment industry also is expected to benefit from a restoration of wage scales. A 20 per cent decrease was put into effect in February of this year, with the consent of the International Garment Workers' Union, owing to the deplorable conditions. Recently there has been a slight increase in business, with the re-employment of a considerable number of workers. The international union, in view of the attempts of the national administration to stabilize industry, has suggested that now is the time to restore wages, and it is reported that local factories are favorably considering the suggestion. One large firm already has inaugurated the wage boost, and others are expected to follow.

Many of the local unions are making extensive preparations to participate in the deliberations connected with the drawing up of codes of fair competition under the Industrial Recovery Act.

The Retail Shoe Salesmen's Union is one of these. That organization has been holding meetings for the formulation of a scale of wages and hours of labor to be presented to the employers for incorporation in a code to be presented. A great deal of interest has been aroused in the movement.

### COMPTON'S IN NEGOTIATIONS

The fight of the culinary crafts against the Compton chain of dairy lunches continues without abatement. Word comes from Hugo Ernst, secretary of the Joint Executive Board of the Culinary Alliance, however, that negotiations with the management give promise of an early settlement of the controversy satisfactory to both parties.

### A BUDGET?

Mrs. Silverstein—Do you know that Abe keeps a budget? Mrs. Kratz—For shame! And he's got such a nice wife, too.—Ex.

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## RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Frank M. White, who returned to San Francisco two months ago after an absence of several years and deposited his traveling card with No. 21, died in a local hospital July 15 of a heart ailment. During Mr. White's previous residence in San Francisco he was steadily employed in the "Examiner" composing room, and was subbing in the proofroom of that paper when stricken with his last illness. He was 56 years old. His remains were shipped to Iowa, his native state, for interment.

Ben Rankin Stauffer, brother of Don K. Stauffer, former president of Typographical Union No. 21, and more recently I. T. U. representative in northern California, passed away at his home in San Mateo early last Monday after an illness of several years. The passing of Ben Stauffer leaves his brother Don the surviving member of a family of four printers, all members of the union, the other brother, Samuel W. Stauffer, and the father, Samuel A. Stauffer, one of the original group of itinerant "jour" printers known throughout the jurisdiction as the "Missouri River Pirates," having preceded Ben to the "Great Beyond" some years ago. Ben Stauffer, who was a veteran of the Spanish-American war, was born in Leavenworth, Kan., fifty-five years ago. At the time of his passing he was affiliated with San Mateo Typographical Union, under whose auspices the funeral services were conducted at the chapel of James H. Reilly & Co. last Tuesday afternoon, President E. O. Warner of the union reciting the ritual and delivering the eulogy. The body was interred with military honors in National cemetery at the Presidio. Members of San Mateo Union were Mr. Stauffer's pallbearers. The sympathy of a legion of friends in printing circles throughout California and elsewhere is extended to the bereaved widow, Mrs. Eva O. Stauffer, and the sorrowing brother, Don.

Beverly R. Carter, 17-year-old son of W. W. Carter of the book and job branch of the craft, is making a game fight for a restoration of his health in a local hospital. The lad suffered a compound fracture of the leg and other injuries in a collision between an automobile and a motorcycle he was riding June 7. Notwithstanding Beverly has made seven visits to the surgery for operations, his natural ruggedness is asserting itself and he apparently is "on the mend," though slowly.

Leave it to the ever watchful and unerring eye of Will J. French to snare such items of interest to printers as this, taken from the Sacramento "Bee," issue of July 15, 1933. It is captioned, "Estate of 900 Books Left by 'Bee' Employee Reveals Passion," and reads:

"Possessed of a love for books, Adelbert Beach, 78-year-old proofreader for the 'Bee,' who died May 29 last, left an estate comprised almost wholly of his library of more than 900 volumes.

"When Samuel Levinson, local book dealer, went to Beach's late home to appraise the books left by Beach, acting for Public Administrator Herman Koch, he found all around him mute evidence of the aged man's passion for literature.

"The 900 volumes, which ranged from the works of classical masters to modern fiction, were all that were left of what must have been, in the aggregate, a large collection.

"Friends told Levinson that Beach spent vir-

tually every cent he earned for books and had given away hundreds of volumes to those he thought would appreciate them most. Levinson discovered Beach was paying on twenty separate book contracts at the time of his death.

"Beach left little else except 900 books. Levinson estimated they would bring in only about \$300, although that sum is but a fraction of the original cost of the books. They are to be sold, but Koch has not decided yet whether they will be disposed of through a public auction or a private sale."

Before going to Sacramento, Adelbert Beach was long employed in the proofroom of the San Francisco "Chronicle." He was a figure in at least the local jurisdiction of printers, and a real character. He was a gentle fellow, and among his humorous peculiarities was one of speaking in abbreviated terms, such as one would utilize to conserve time and space in writing. For example, instead of spending the time and exhausting the energy required to say "On or about the third of September, nineteen hundred and three," he invariably would put it this way: "On Sep three o three," etc. Because of this habit and because of the fact there were others bearing the name of Beach on the union's roster, Adelbert was good naturally designated as "Abbreviated" Beach when referred to by his fellows, who, because of his scholarly attainments and likable qualities, held him in high regard. He was an inveterate reader, and could and did entertain by the hour without becoming at all wearied or wearisome.

Earle Browne of the "Wall Street Journal" and member of the union's executive committee has returned to his situation following a vacation spent in Tacoma and in viewing the interesting places in that territory.

Chauncey Booth, well-known member of No. 21 and a former trustee, sailed this week as second printer on the "Mariposa." The trip requires some 45 days, includes some of the South Sea ports and extends to Sydney and Wellington.

Friends are extending congratulations to A. G. Neilson, former president of No. 21, who was chosen secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council at last Monday evening's meeting.

Harry Jilson arrived in the city this week following a sojourn of several months in Modesto, and received warm welcome from his many friends.

Walter Ensworth, one time a member of the "Call" chapel when the "Call" was a morning publication, spent three days of this week in San Francisco. Walter is now a resident of Los Angeles. He is managing a line of buses operating between Los Angeles and Phoenix, Ariz.

It is understood that President Charles P. Howard of the I. T. U., in speaking before a meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Council in Cleveland, stated that organized labor was not given a voice in the meeting at Chicago last week in which a code was adopted for the printing industry, and that the meeting was packed with employers operating non-union plants. The president of the I. T. U. further stated that union labor in the industry will accept no such code as was drafted in Chicago and that its representatives would proceed to Washington to present to the administration a demand that the code be rejected as not being in compliance with the plain intent of the Recovery Act.

J. R. Duerigen, machinist sub on the San Francisco "News," had the pleasure of a visit from Jack Billing of El Paso, this week. Mr. Billing, accompanied by his wife and eight-year-old son, Jack, motored to San Francisco via San Diego and Los Angeles. Billing is a member of El Paso union and one of its delegates in the Allied Council. He visited San Francisco union headquarters and gave pleasing reports about Mr. and Mrs. Robert Verner, both well known here, especially among printers. "Bob" is enjoying his usual

rugged health, and Mrs. Verner's health has greatly improved since they made El Paso their home. San Francisco friends of Mr. and Mrs. Verner will also be pleased to learn their son has vacated a hospital where he was confined for months while receiving treatment for an infected knee, and that fear once attending the possible necessity of amputation of the boy's leg to bring a permanent cure has been happily dissipated. Howard O. Smith's regards to San Francisco union printers also were conveyed by Mr. Billing. If you want to know what the Billings' impressions of the San Francisco Bay region are, just listen to Jack Jr.'s interpretation of them: "Gee, 'Pop,' hang up your slip here and let's stay!"

## Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

"Things are going up," said one of the boys as he saw the chairman moving the slips on the board when two situations were given out, one on the machine side and one on the makeup. "Bill" MacMillan and George King were the recipients.

Ross Wilson started on a two weeks' tour of the bay region and will eventually land in Yosemite, I.F.—

Henry Cohen wishes to announce he is now second vice-president of the Mutual Aid.

Louis Ludes claims the record of cross-word puzzle setter. He does them in his sleep.

One of the subs set a ball score. When the proof came back there were several "outs." "What's the idea of puttin' in players who never did anythin' and just have a bunch of ciphers," was his excuse.

John Ellet, sub, got so much work he asked the foreman for a locker. John got a patent spring lock and had an extra key made, giving it to the chairman. Ellet locked his key in the locker. He went to find the chairman to get the extra one, but the chairman was up in Eureka shooting fish or something, so the machinist had to saw the lock off.

Henry Bender is out drumming up pupils who wish to learn bridge. His wife is an expert and he expects to retire pretty soon.

Ed Garrigan of the mail room sprang a new one. Seeing Eddie folding up a transfer we asked him why. He said he saved them till the same date next year and saved the jit. He says he has stacks of them. He also says he isn't Scotch.

## FIVE-DAY WEEK FOR STEREOTYERS

Members of Indianapolis Stereotypers' Union No. 38 have voted to adopt the five-day week, effective July 15. Earl Schaub, secretary, said the stereotypers were merely "falling in line with the general stand of organized labor to relieve unemployment. The five-day week will put more men to work and will not bring hardships on anybody. It is an essential move." William H. Lacker, president of the union, has long stood for the shorter work week.

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## MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The July meeting of No. 18 was largely attended. The union voted acceptance of the executive committee's report, giving that committee full power to act on matters relative to the Industrial Recovery Act. In keeping with their policies, the officers of local Typographical Union No. 21 will confer with the officers of No. 18 on matters of importance concerning both locals, especially the Recovery Act.

William Muir has deposited a traveler issued by Boston Mailers' Union.

The July "Journal" contains interesting articles, especially those relating to the old-age pension fund. All members should read them. They are of vital importance to every member of the I. T. U. They are to be voted upon August 9, 1933.

The latest "broadcast" by the M. T. D. U. officers is an amusing document, and a ludicrous attempt in "passing the buck" as a "face-saving" gesture. Reference is here made to a circular issued by them on June 21, 1933. The following appears: "In November, 1930, this executive council pledged ourselves . . . to do everything within our power to effect a settlement . . . with the I. T. U. around a table and out of court." But what was "the everything within our power"? Simply the so-called "peace plan" then proposed by McArdle, which the members of the M. T. D. U., apparently, but not the executive council of the I. T. U., swallowed, "hook, line and sinker." The "peace" offering: "The issuance of charters to mailers' unions to be assumed by the president of the M. T. D. U.; membership in the I. T. U. to be made contingent upon membership in the M. T. D. U." Nothing but what was asked for in the ancillary bill of complaint! Basing their decisions largely if not wholly upon their interpretation of I. T. U. laws, the judges of two courts dismissed the ancillary bill for want of equity and assessed the costs upon Walter P. Weisman, James F. Carr and Monroe Roberts, complainants.

"The controversy has proven painful to us," state the M. T. D. U. officers, "because a portion of the mailers have helped the I. T. U. by withdrawing from the M. T. D. U." Doubtless "the parting" that gives the "greatest pain" will be the paying of the court costs. Observing the law only when it suited political ambitions, they state in this "broadcast" "that all they ask is that mailers be required to live up to the 'rules' and 'regulations' of the M. T. D. U." Nothing, if not a very "modest" request.

In this "broadcast" the M. T. D. U. officers seek to place the blame upon the present executive council of the I. T. U. for there being forty instead of fifty mailer unions. It has not been the policy of the present executive council of the I. T. U. to issue charters to fly-by-night mailer unions to further the political ambitions of M. T. D. U. officers. Apparently, though, former administrations of the I. T. U. were more or less easy-going in issuing charters to mailer unions, upon request of M. T. D. U. officers. The M. T. D. U. hierarchy was always more concerned about votes and money than the welfare of the

working mailer. And it may be the judge of the United States District Court had some such thought in mind when, in July, 1931, he dismissed the ancillary bill for want of equity. He said, in part: "Since the organization of the M. T. D. U. there were chartered forty-six mailer unions which went out of existence because of the non-payment of dues, or lack of interest, or because there did not remain a sufficient membership to constitute a union." Probably the court learned of the "wonderful" organization work and financial "aid" given mailer unions from the \$100,000 defense fund, and also that the M. T. D. U. financial statement was not published in the "Journal" during that time. Where did the money go? Still a mystery!

## ENCOURAGING FIGURES

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports an increase in employment for June which places it on a level with the peak for 1932. It is the third consecutive month in which an increase in employment has been noted. However, it reveals that only 63 per cent of the number of workers employed in 1926 are now employed. An increase of 7 per cent during the month accounted for nearly 400,000 workers who found jobs in the manufacturing industries and more than 100,000 additional in sixteen non-manufacturing industries, as compared to May.

## Department of Labor Survey

## Shows Effect of Unemployment

An investigation made by the women's bureau of the Department of Labor has revealed that two-fifths of the householders in South Bend, Ind., had received aid from outside sources as a result of unemployment.

Though South Bend was selected as a "representative industrial community," the women's bureau reports that "strikingly parallel" conditions probably could be "more or less duplicated in about fifty other cities in the 100,000 to 200,000 population group."

The bureau reports that two-fifths of the households had been forced to ask for aid from outside sources. Two-fifths of the women and a little more than two-fifths of the men were idle. In two-fifths of the households some of the normally employed had not worked for at least a year. Of all interviewed, more than one-fifth had been jobless for an entire year.

In the same industrial section a study made two years previously had shown only one-fifth of the women out of work, as against two-fifths in 1932.

In 1930 over two-thirds of the women reported loss of job, layoff or part time work during the preceding year, while in 1932 as many as 93 per cent had been entirely or partially unemployed during the year.

## TREND OF PRICES

The bureau of labor statistics of the United States Department of Labor announces that its index number of wholesale prices for the week ending July 8 stands at 67.2, as compared with 66.3 for the week ending July 1, showing an increase of approximately 1.4 per cent. These index numbers are derived from price quotations of 784 commodities, weighted according to the importance of each commodity and based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100.

## Food Prices Increased

Retail food prices in 51 cities of the United States, as reported to the bureau of labor statistics of the United States Department of Labor, showed an average increase of about 3 1/3 per cent on June 15, 1933, when compared with May 15, 1933, and an average decrease of 3 1/3 per cent since June 15, 1932. The bureau's weighted index numbers, with average prices in 1913 as 100, were 100.1 for June 15, 1932; 93.7 for May 15, 1933; and 96.7 for June 15, 1933.

## Changes in Cost of Living

The June, 1933, cost of living index number for the United States, as computed by the bureau of labor statistics of the United States Department of Labor, is 128.3, based on 1913 as 100. Food only was lower than in 1913. These figures apply to families of wage earners and lower salaried workers.

As a whole the cost of living declined 2.9 per cent between December 1932 and June 1933; food decreased 2 per cent, clothing 1.4 per cent, rents 7.8 per cent, fuel and light 5.4 per cent, and miscellaneous items 2.4 per cent. House furnishing goods increased 0.2 per cent.

## Wholesale Prices in June, 1933

The index number of wholesale commodity prices as computed by the bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor shows an increase from May to June, 1933, it was announced Monday. This index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series weighted according to their importance and based on the average prices for the year 1926 as 100, averaged 65 for June, as compared with 62.7 for May, showing an increase of more than 3 1/2 per cent between the two months, all groups participating in the advance. This is the fourth consecutive month showing an increase and is the first time since early in 1929 that prices for the current month have shown an increase over the corresponding month of the year before.

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## S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKet 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes of July 14, 1933

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Ed Vandeleur.

**Roll Call**—All present.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Waiters No. 30, Harvey Towne, vice Harvey Lorraine. Waitresses, Minnie Andrews, Marguerite Finkenbinder, Bernice Hight, Lettie Howard, Laura Molleda, Rose Walcott. Miscellaneous Employees, Anton Braun, Richard Hines, vice Tom Cook, William Lamoreux. Delegates seated.

**Communications—Filed**—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Bakers' Union No. 24, stating that they have placed the Foster bakeries and lunches on the "We Don't Patronize List." From Retail Shoe Clerks, stating that Eisenberg's shoe stores and Steinberg's shoe stores are unfair to their organization.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Theodore Johnson requesting the Council to instruct its representative at Sacramento to propose and work for an amendment to the emergency measure that will have the effect of preserving the integrity of trade union agreements so far as practicable and help in effectuating the policy of the National Recovery Act and to insure the recognition and enforcement of such trade union standards of employment. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; motion carried. The resolutions were as follows:

"Whereas, The act prepared by the State Chamber of Commerce for introduction at the State Legislature next week, entitled 'An act to declare the existence of a state and national industrial emergency,' contains in section 3 thereof a provision to the effect that the provisions of any code of fair competition relative to standards of conditions of employment, approved by the President under the National Recovery Act, shall be considered as the standards of conditions of employment for the same trade or industry or subdivision thereof in all its intra-state transactions within this state; and

"Whereas, In many trades and industries in California labor organizations have, through collective bargaining, secured higher and better standards of conditions of employment than those established or to be established under the national act, and it would be a backward step on the part of such labor organizations to have to lose or forego all the benefits of such higher and better standards of conditions of employment; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the San Francisco Labor Council, That the Council's legislative representative at Sacramento be and is hereby requested and directed to propose and work for an amendment to the aforesaid emergency measure that will have the effect of preserving the integrity of trade union agreements, so far as practicable and helpful in effectuating the policy of the National Recovery Act, and to insure the recognition and enforcement of such trade union standards of conditions of employment."

**Reports of Unions**—Culinary Workers—Thanked the unions for support in their efforts to organize various establishments; are hopeful of settling differences with Compton's restaurants. Cleaners and Dyers—Are making progress. Lithographers—Reported that Lehman Lithographing Company is not observing the rules and regulations of the union. Hatters No. 23—Are holding a convention

in New York; requested a demand for their label when purchasing hats or caps.

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of proposed agreement of the Cleaners and Dyers drafted for approval under the Recovery Act, your committee recommends that the agreement be indorsed subject to the approval of the American Federation of Labor. The complaint of Milk Drivers' Union against H. Russel, a distributor of milk, not observing the rules of the union, the matter was laid over one week. In the matter of proposal to have the L line extended to Fleishhacker Pool, as the time seems opportune to have this extension constructed, committee recommends that the Council indorse this proposed construction and transmit the indorsement to the Utilities Commission, the mayor, and the Board of Supervisors. Report concurred in.

**Special Committee**—Advisory Committee on Industrial Recovery Act submitted a progressive report. (See synopsis of report elsewhere in Labor Clarion.)

**Trustees**—Have audited the books of the Council for the quarter ending May 31, and found them correct; also submitted a financial statement, which was ordered filed.

Brother Andrew Furuseth addressed the Council, giving many historical facts leading up to the passage of progressive legislation at Washington in the recent session of Congress. He gave a deeply philosophic review of industrial history, from the beginning of slavery in Rome, through the middle ages and the last six centuries. Among the remarkable observations made by him the following were the most striking: The early labor unions of Rome were the collegia, which up to the Punic wars had succeeded in reducing the number of slaves until there were to be found only the house slaves. But after the population of Carthaginian Africa had been enslaved and carried over to Italy slavery became dominant through the growth of large corporations engaging in trade and industry, and free labor declined, causing eventually the fall of Roman civilization. Since then we have had struggles for equality for God (religious freedom), equality before the law (the French revolution), and Americanism (typified in the Declaration of Independence and in the preamble to the federal Constitution and the welfare clause in Article 1, Section 8, of the Constitution, defining the powers of Congress). The National Industrial Recovery Act is the exemplification of Americanism, and if President Roosevelt, a philosopher and serious thinker, secures labor's co-operation and support, the National Industrial Recovery Act may become the second Declaration of Independence and lead America into a new era. The act possesses great possibilities for good or for ill, according to how it will be administered. He was afraid that a great struggle is impending and felt that he would not live long enough to see how it would end. He hoped labor would be found on the right side in the struggle now beginning. The talk was inspirational and greatly appreciated by all who had the privilege of hearing it.

**New Business**—Moved that the Council place the Independent Ice Company on the "We Don't Patronize List"; motion carried.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and same were ordered paid.

**Receipts, \$372; expenses, \$385.45.**

Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases; and to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. O'C

### HIS MISTAKE

He—Who spilled mustard on this waffle, dear? She—Oh, John! How could you? This is lemon pie.—"Railroad Trainman."

## LEGISLATIVE DOINGS

The California Legislature reconvened in Sacramento last Monday and, as was expected, immediately launched into a fight over tax measures.

Apparently it is not going to be any too smooth sailing for the advocates of the sales tax, who, becoming confident during the recess, were emboldened sufficiently to scoff at the opposition and announce that there would be few exemptions from the tax, even food being taxable under the terms of the bill ready for presentation to the members.

Latest accounts are to the effect that the Grange has united with organized labor representatives to fight the sales tax to the last ditch. There is talk of considerable support for a state income tax in preference to the sales tax.

Much of the time of the legislators so far has been taken up with consideration of the governor's numerous vetoes. Up to Tuesday night sixty-two of these had been acted upon. The governor was overruled in eleven instances, a record said to be without precedent in state history.

One of the vetoed measures was the salary bill, which set up a percentage scale of reductions averaging 11 per cent. In his message the governor asked for an appropriation of \$3,000,000 in case his veto were sustained. Agreeing that there was little likelihood of granting the appropriation, the governor was overruled. It is claimed that while existing pay schedules will thus be maintained, 2500 employees will be without employment because of lack of funds for salaries.

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## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Clinton Cafeterias.  
Compton's Dairy Lunches  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Independent Ice Company, Potrero Avenue and Army street.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Market Street R. R.  
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, 690 Potrero Ave.  
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)  
Tait's, 24 Ellis.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

## GENERAL LABOR NEWS

While the pay of most folks was rapidly falling, the salaries of officers of five electric utility companies in New York City increased from 17 to 77 per cent, Assistant Corporation Counsel Frank E. Carstarphen told the public service commission.

Goaded to desperation by long-continued low wages and recent increased living costs, 1200 employees of five industrial plants in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, went on strike demanding, in some instances, wage increases as high as 20 per cent.

Thousands of employees dismissed or furloughed from the government service will be given preference in making appointments to the new emergency agencies of the government. A board of appeals will be established to review employees' complaints of unjust efficiency ratings.

Complaints of low wage rates in small chain stores are being investigated in a preliminary inquiry of the Department of Labor, Secretary Perkins announces. The stores which are listed in the complaints are of a general nature and no large chains are implicated in the inquiry.

Thousands of men will be given work directly and indirectly by the naval construction program authorized under the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Navy Department estimates. In an outline of benefits to labor and industry expected from the building program, the Navy Department says that the program will create more than 2,430,000 "man weeks" of work.

Labor lost a good friend in the death at his home in Auburn, N. Y., of E. Clarence Aiken, New York's greatest authority on workmen's compensation law, who in sixteen years' services as deputy attorney general, from 1915 to 1931, fought the cases for more than 4000 claimants, carrying some of them successfully through the United States Supreme Court. He was mayor of Auburn in 1906-1907.

Thoroughly disgusted with the microscopic pay increase granted by the officials of the Reed & Lovatt Silk Mill at Weatherly, Pa., over half of the employees walked out. A recent pay increase of 10 per cent for some employees and 5 per cent for others sounded big, but when the workers got their pay envelopes the increase amounted to the insignificant sum of approximately 1½ cents an hour. And out they walked!

Tired of trying to buy a decent living with the low wages received, 400 clothing workers employed by the S. & K. Manufacturing Company, at Port Chester, N. Y., went on strike. The walkout was brought to an end by an agreement under which the company granted increases of 10 per cent to employees receiving \$20 a week or more, and increases of 15 to 18 per cent for workers receiving less than \$20 per week.

President James O'Connell of the Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, and Mrs. O'Connell have received congratulations from all over the nation on their golden wedding anniversary, celebrated June 12.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor, R. G. Soderstrom, Streator, president, and Victor A. Olander, Chicago, secretary-treasurer, made substantial gains with its legislative program at the recent session of the Illinois General Assembly. Outstanding among the bills and resolutions passed were ratification of the child labor amend-

ment to the Federal Constitution, anti-yellow dog contract bill and minimum wage law for women and children.

Charles Duncan, labor member of the British Parliament and an officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, is dead at the age of 68. He was an engineer and had been general secretary of the union since 1900. Duncan was well known to labor leaders in the United States, which he visited in 1918 as head of a British labor mission, which pledged unwavering efforts of English labor in the war against the central powers.

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The installation, too, can be made immediately, with no disappointing delays that are so likely to occur this Fall. And since you have little daily need for heating now, the installation can be made without inconvenience to your household.

In this unique Summer Sales Plan for gas heating equipment, a small down payment gives immediate installation. You pay nothing more until October first. Surely these purchase terms are exceptionally easy. Why not decide to adopt this permanently satisfying type of house heating right now? Phone to the local office of this company or consult with your local gas appliance dealer.

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## Thousands of Men and Women In Rush to Register for Work

At closing time on Monday last the Municipal Bureau of Employment Registration, under the direction of Arthur Curtis, municipal director of finance and records, had registered 2209 men and 42 women, taxing the facilities of the office to the limit.

Approximately a like number registered on Tuesday, and thus put themselves in line for preference on city work which may be undertaken in the future. There are no jobs to fill at present, but certificates are being issued to bona fide residents of the city for one year or more, and contractors on city projects will be required to hire none but holders of these certificates.

It was estimated at the opening that 6500 men and women were in the crowd that attempted to get into Larkin Hall, at the Civic Auditorium, on Monday morning, and the staff of thirty clerks had to be doubled.

## American Delegates Return From International Labor Conference

Chief topics of the International Labor Conference at Geneva, from which Miss Mary Anderson, head of the United States delegation, has just returned, were the forty-hour week, unemployment insurance, employment exchanges, and invalidity and old-age insurance. As the United States is not a member of the International Labor Office, the American delegation attended the conference in the capacity of "observers."

A code to establish a forty-hour week which was proposed at the conference by workers' delegates was abandoned until next year because of the failure of government and employers' officials to support such a code. Report of a wage inquiry which was conducted in connection with the forty-hour

week question was sent to the fifty-three countries affiliated with the Labor Office.

Labor officials in the countries where there are no trade union organizations said that the establishment of a forty-hour week where there was no labor legislation to take care of the situation would result in a big drop in the wage level of their countries.

Improvement of laws regarding unemployment insurance, employment exchanges and old-age insurance was discussed by delegates, but no new steps were taken for new legislation.

Delegates to the conference included representatives of labor, employers and the governments of each country.

The American delegation, chosen by the President, the State Department, and the secretary of labor, included Mary Anderson, chairman, director of the woman's bureau, Department of Labor; William Stead of Minnesota, unemployment exchange expert; and Hugh Frayne, New York representative of the American Federation of Labor, who represented organized labor.

## HEADS STATISTICS BUREAU

Isador Lubin, formerly of Brookings Institute, has been appointed commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics, United States Department of Labor, it was announced this week.

## UNFAIR ICE DISTRIBUTORS

The attention of all members of unions affiliated with the Labor Council, and of other unions in the San Francisco district, is called to the fact that the Independent Ice Company, Potrero avenue and Army street, has been placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Union men and women are asked to see that the man who delivers their ice carries a card in the Ice Drivers' Union.

## "Hoggishness" of Cement Trust Causes Removal of Imports Ban

The board of estimate of New York City has rescinded its ban, imposed May 26, on the use of imported cement on New York City public works, because of the alleged hoggishness of American cement manufacturers.

These, according to Samuel Levy, Manhattan borough president, boosted the price of domestic cement 40 cents a barrel in his borough within two weeks of the adoption of the ban, and 37 cents per barrel in Brooklyn.

Manufacturers' representatives protested against raising the ban on use of foreign importations, arguing that the higher prices were needed if the companies were to pay a "living wage." Samuel Untermeyer scoffed at this argument and charged that the "cement trust" simply used wage increases as an excuse to boost cement prices uniformly throughout the country.

## DEATH OF JOHN J. CARROLL

John J. Carroll, a native of Nevada and a member of Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union No. 168, died in this city on July 11. He leaves two brothers and a sister.

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526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

June 30th, 1933

### Assets—

United States and Other Bonds, on books at	\$ 68,208,157.80
Cash	16,694,254.17
Loans on Real Estate	72,874,661.45
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities	1,429,632.49
Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over \$2,100,000.00) on books at	1.00
Other Real Estate, (value over \$520,000.00) on books at	1.00
Pension Fund, (value over \$800,000.00) on books at	1.00
Total	\$159,206,708.91

### Liabilities—

Due Depositors	\$152,706,708.91
Capital Stock	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	5,500,000.00
Total	\$159,206,708.91

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:  
The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1933  
were as follows:

Income	\$7,594,044.75
Expenses and Taxes	939,993.97
Net Profits	\$6,654,050.78

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

MISSION BRANCH  
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food  
question . .

One hears a lot about it,  
but there really isn't much  
to it...that is, not for those  
who know Hale's Food  
Shop. The quality of food,  
eight departments under  
one roof, the prices. It  
really pays one to come  
down town to do one's  
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